THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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TOWN.....11-8.
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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE LONDON STATESMAN publishes a letter from Col. Osborne regarding the Indian Lectureship at the University of Cambridge, from which we make the following extract:

The duty of selecting lectures belongs to the Board of Historical Studies. The first I knew of either this Board or these Indian lectures was in the month of July last, when a member of the Board, Sir Rowland Wilson, called at my house, and to my great astonishment inquired if, in the event of my being nominated by the Board, I would deliver the first course of ten lectures. He added that the subject on which in all probability the Board would desire me to lecture would be the Mahomedan period of Indian history. I said that, if limited to that subject, I would not lecture, as I deemed it to be one destitute of practical utility; but that I would gladly deliver a course of lectures on India subsequent to the foundation of the British power. At the same time, I was careful to warn Sir R. Wilson that if Indian officials were consulted on the propriety of my giving such a course of lectures they would protest against it most vehemently. Notwithstanding this warning on my part, about a month later, I got a formal invitation from three members of the Board delegated for that purpose, to deliver at the University a course of lectures on the Mahomedan period of Indian history, in conjunction with Professor Max Muller, who was to deliver five on the Hindoo period. I replied as I had done to Sir Rowland Wilson, that I would not lecture on the Mahomedan period, but suggested as an alternative that I should be allowed to deliver a series of lectures on "Indian Land Tenures as affected by British Rule." I did not expect any notice to be taken of this suggestion, and my surprise was proportionally great when a few days later I received the following letter:—

"Since I last wrote to you, matters have been a good deal simplified by a letter which I have received from Professor Max Muller, to the effect that, owing to the state of his health, he will certainly not be able to lecture in the October term, and cannot make any binding promise as to the Lent term. Consequently my colleagues and I consider that we shall be quite within our instructions in nominating you on behalf of the Board as our first lecturer, to give five lectures at all events *in the course of November*, and five more later in the year, in the event of Max Muller failing, should you feel disposed so to do, and in asking you to choose your own topics without reference to any particular series."

This, you will perceive, is as formal and explicit an invitation as a man could possibly receive. I accepted it, and began forthwith to prepare my lectures, which are now nearly completed—four of them entirely so. But I now learn that, previously to their invitation being sent to me, a member of the Board had gone to the India House, and consulted General Strachey on the propriety of the nomination. General Strachey, as was quite natural, declared it to be the most improper nomination that could be imagined—that "my name stank in the nostrils of the Indian Government," with much else to the same effect. Since that time members of the Board have been plied with "private and confidential letters" from Indian officials whose names are withheld for me, but who are regarded (I am told) as "authorities," and who are all agreed that a series of lectures by me on "British Rule in India" would greatly corrupt and mislead the minds of the ingenuous youth who were so unfortunate as to hear them. The result is that the Board has become terrified, and "caved in." Having to choose between the alternatives of giving offence to a powerful body like the India Office, or merely to inflict a wrong upon a powerless individual like myself, it has, as might be expected, elected for the latter. It has wriggled out of the difficulty by repudiating the action of its delegates as going beyond the letter of their instructions, but it is good enough to say that if I will give five lectures on the Mahomedan period, as originally proposed they will send up my name for the confirmation of the Senate. This alternative I have declined, or rather intend to decline. For, though I have been informed privately of the course of procedure which the Board intends to adopt, I have as yet received no official notification on the subject. I suppose I shall do so in a few days, as the Board was to meet yesterday to come to a final decision on the subject.

This letter speaks for itself. India House officials have succeeded in stifling Col. Osborne at Cambridge, but they cannot suppress him on the public platform. We would advise our friends in England to organize a series of lectures by Col. Osborne and other competent persons on Indian topics and to publish the same for general information.

MR. GRIFFITH, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, gives a most interesting sketch of the educational progress of those provinces during the last decade. The number of pupils has increased by 22 per cent., and 223 students in the North-Western Provinces and 111 in Oudh are now receiving University education in English, as against 80 and 56 in 1871. There has also been a great improvement in the instruction given in Government Colleges; and increased authority has been given to school committees in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Griffith remarks:—"The progress of education among a generally poor and ignorant population where compulsion is impossible must be slow, but I see no reason to consider that the advance made in the last ten years in these provinces is unsatisfactory or discouraging." The progress of education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the past decade may not have been unsatisfactory or discouraging; but we do not hesitate to say that the United provinces would have made a far greater advance had the Government adopted a generous policy towards the students and encouraged them by improving their prospects after the completion of their education.

WE CONTINUE to read with pleasure and interest the articles in *St. James' Gazette* on the Bengali millionaire Ramdulal Dey. We give the following extract regarding his charities:

But the charities of Ramdulal were on a magnificent scale. A famine broke out in Madras, and a public meeting was held at Calcutta, and largely attended by members of Government and the leading merchants, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to mitigate the calamity. On this occasion Ramdulal paid down a lac of rupees, or £10,000, in current coin. He subscribed £3,000 towards the foundation of the Hindu College for the education of the sons of Natives. He set aside seventy rupees a day, about seven pounds sterling, for the relief of distressed person who applied at his office. He gave monthly supplies of rice and other necessaries to 400 of his poor neighbours, together with monthly stipends in cash to defray other expenses. He was always surrounded by candidates for employment, and frequently gave a bank-note enclosed in an envelope to one or other of them, according to what he knew of their necessities. He retained one Native in his employment whose sole duty was to visit his poor neighbours every day, and bring him news concerning their difficulties and wants. He engaged three Native physicians to visit the sick, and to administer medicines and medical comforts at his expense. On Sundays he went out in person, with a train of never fewer than fifty Native gentlemen, paid visits to his friends; and often after seeing a wealthy master in his drawing-room, he would enter the hovel of a sick servant and inquire how he did and whether he wanted anything. Five hundred poor persons were fed every day at Ramdulal's house in the city; and if a beggar asked for rice at his door, the servants were under orders to pour upon his rags as much rice as he could carry. Any person having a daughter to marry, or a *shraddha* to perform for a deceased parent had only to apply to Ramdulal, and would then recieve a present, generally of five hundred rupees, or fifty pounds sterling. At his villa in the country he opened an asylum for the needy, where thousands obtained their daily food at his expense, and continue to recieve it down to the present time. This asylum is open to comers of all castes, for the provisions are made over before they are cooked, together with the necessary pots and firewood, so that men of every caste can prepare food for themselves.

Oh! for a Ramdulal at the present time!

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Times of India* has the following about Sir George Campbell's latest utterances:

Sir George Campbell is the mildest mannered man in Parliament. He ends a philosophical disquisition on mundane affairs with a truculent victory for the blood and bones of his political opponents. The Kirkaldy member has been addressing his constituents this week, and he is good enough to say that "Indian affairs generally are exceedingly well administered" now that the Government have successfully effected their withdrawal from Afghanistan. Mindful of the uncertainties of some of his electors, Sir George recalled to mind that at first they "had some doubts" about Lord Ripon who had made "a somewhat eccentric change in religion;" but this doubt has disappeared, and "from all sides they heard that Lord Ripon is giving the greatest satisfaction." Sir George thinks the position in India of all classes has been immensely benefited in having an honest man like Lord Ripon over them, "because his administration is in the extremest contrast to the Government of Lord Lytton, who well deserved to be hanged or disposed of in the way ancients disposed of their greatest criminals." There were some deprecatory exclamations in the audience at this revelation of their member's opinions, whereupon he explained that he really believed the greatest evils into which India was plunged were "mainly due to Lord Lytton only, for of Lord Salisbury they now knew that his bark was worse than his bite."

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE AMERICAN papers furnish some particulars of the *honoraria* paid to the physicians who were in attendance on President Garfield. For forty-two days the four surgeons attendant on President Garfield—Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, and Reyburn—charged the Government $4200 or $100 each per day. Dr. Agnew's bill for the same number of days for "consultations, operations, and visits," was $32,600 and Dr. Hamilton, "for visits and consultations," rendered a bill for a similar amount; the medical men's services amounted to $87,000 (£17,520).

THE STORE OF PETROLEUM. Twenty-one years ago the first artificial well for petroleum was sunk. The following year, mineral oils were first reported, and in 1864 exports of them began to be reported complete. Comparing 1870 with 1880 (fiscal years), the increase in quantities of illuminating petroleum is enormous—367,325,000 gallons for 1880, against 97,902,000 in 1870. As an article of export, it ranks fourth in value.

A FEW facts about Cologne Cathedral. It has cost $10,000,000. Some of its foundations are 65 feet below the surface. It is 444 feet long across the transept, and 283 feet wide, (thirty churches 30 × 40 would not cover as much space:) the walls of towers are 20 feet thick; the side windows are 48 × 20 feet, main doorway, 96×32; 22 bronze cannons captured from the French were cast into a bell weighing 27 tons in 1873, and this bell was lifted 180 feet from the ground and securely hung. Twenty-eight men are required to ring it—a man for each ton, and one for the rope. The finial of each spire weighed 50 tons when set in its place; 826 steps led to the top; 64 columns support the ceiling, that rises 151 feet from the floor. Each column is beautifully cut. Its general form is square, with a three quarters round at each corner, 16 inches in diameter, and between these corners from one to three smaller rounds from 6 to 10 inches in dimeter. You can walk behind a delicate colonnade in the wall 80 feet above the floor entirely around the building. Half-way up to this stands on each piller facing the central nave a majestic statue of some holy saint or apostle.

THE ARREST of other Land Leaguers has followed that of Mr. Parnell. The following Irish leaders have been taken into custody: Mr. Sexton, M.P. for Sligo County, M. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, Mr. Dillon, M.P. for Tipperary, Mr. Quinn, Assistant Secretary of the Land League, and Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, Mr. Hefferman, of the Cork Land League, and several other Leagues.

PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland describing the Land League as an unlawful and criminal organisation, and declaring that all meetings to carry out its designs or purposes are alike unlawful and criminal, and will be prevented, and, if necessary, dispersed by force. All the powers and resources at the command of the Government will be employed to protect the Queen's subjects in Ireland in the free exercise of their lawful callings and occupations, and to enforce the fulfilment of all lawful obligations.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS received by the last mail contain accounts of a terrific gale, which broke out in the British Isles on the 14th October last. We are told that a violent gale, accompanied by heavy rain, prevailed throughout the kingdom, causing the loss of several lives and doing extensive damage to property. Traffic on the Thames was for a time suspended; trees was uprooted and broken in the metropolitan parks. Walls and boardings were blown down, and chimney pots and slates were scattered in the thoroughfares, causing injury to many persons.

THE DAMAGE done to shipping by the gale was immense. In Berwick a great number of fishermen, who were out on Friday, lost their lives. At Eyemouth seventy to eighty fishermen were drowned. The steamer *Cypirian*, of Liverpool, was lost, and only eight out of a crew of thirty or forty men were saved. The *Ganges*, from Middlesborough to Calcutta, stranded on the Goodwin Sands, and four men were drowned.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

PROFESSOR MORLEY delivered at an institute a lecture on Shakespeare. Referring to the origin of the drama, he said that it had not its origin, as some supposed, from miracle and morality plays, but from the educated classes in large schools and colleges. The first play was in Latin, and was by the headmaster of Eton. The birthday of the English drama was in 1562, not in 1564. When Shakespeare was born, there was not in English literature any such thing as an English play in print. When Shake-

speare came to London in 1586, there had been 25 years of preparation, but there had been no great productions. The drama at that time just began to dawn. Christopher Marlowe had just written a play which met with great success, and Robert Greene and others had also written great dramas. After passing six years of apprentice work in rewriting and furnishing old plays, Shakespeare had six years of successful productions until 1598. At the end of those six years Shakespeare became popular by a little book published by Francis Mears in 1598 consisting of dainty phrases from the authors, of that time, to be introduced into conversation. Twelve plays were mentioned, and Mears referred to him as the supreme dramatist, At that time Shakespeare enjoyed three sources of income—that of an actor, dramatist, and a shareholder in the theatre; and during those six successful years he lived prudently and managed his affairs so well that he saved a large sum of money on which to live in comfort on his retirement from the stage.

A CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE. From a note to the Paris Academy, it appears that M. de Lacerda has discovered a fact of considerable scientific and practical importance—viz., that permanganate of potash counteracts very effectively the poison of serpents. In a first series of experiments a water solution of the poison was injected into the cellular tissue of dogs, under the legs; and its usual effects were large swellings, with abscesses, loss of substance, and destruction of tissues. But when an equal quantity of filtered (one per cent.) solution of permanganate of potash was injected one or two minutes after the poison, those local injuries were quite obviated; there was merely a slight swelling where the syringe had entered. Next, introduction into the veins was tried, and the permanganate again succeeded admirably. In only two cases out of more than thirty was there failure, and this is attributed to the animals being very young and weak and badly fed; also to the antidote being given at too long an interval after the poison, when the heart was already tending to stop.

AMONGST the English sympathisers with Mr. Parnell and the Land League is Miss Helen Taylor, the daughter-in-law of John Stuart Mill. Miss Taylor is reported to have said, at a meeting of the Democratic Federation, that Mr. Gladstone was "a dastard recreant, who had forsaken the true policy and pathway of Liberalism." So "woman's right" is really in the ascendant.

THE FOLLOWING STANZA is from a poem by Miss Parnell, addressed to the Ministry who are represented as "a juggling crew of Ghouls":—

"Tear up the parchment lie!
You, Gladstone, sunk supine to quivering slush;
You, Forster, with the seal of Cain in breast and eye;
You, Bright, whose slopping tongue can gloss and gush;

You, puppet-brood, the lesser legislative fry;
A people's might your bungled work shall crush,
A people's wrath your grinning cozenage defy.
We will not yield, we will not starve, we will not fly;
Tear up your parchment lie!
This time we'll neither crouch nor die!"

Another instance of the ascendancy of "Woman's Right!!

IT IS STATED that the Bombay Government contemplates the enactment of a law for the protection of medical men practising in Bombay. The object of the proposed measure is not that practitioners of Native systems of medicines should be suppressed, but that the names of qualified practitioners should be registered by competent authority, so that the distinction between the two bodies should be made apparent to the public. We are afraid this sort of half measure will not do much good.

THE DELHI GAZETTE on the Viceroy's visit to Agra:

La Noble se Oblige—We are glad to say that Lord Ripon has won golden opinions from the Natives by some very simple acts of courtesy during his drive through the city of Agra on Thursday evening. That the Viceroy of India should actually have returned every one's salute, without exception, was the universal topic of conversation the next day. It would seem, from the favorable way the circumstance was commented on as if the Native mind had suddenly awakened to the discovery that a man in high position, and an Englishman to boot, could actually conduct himself like a gatleman. In short, the sentiment expressed by the heading of the present article is one that, in spite of our colleges and schools is not yet regarded as a truism by the Natives of this country. Whether the fault lies with them, or with those in authority over them, it is not for us to say. The fact remains that the Natives of an old imperial city of India, and one too which now boasts of four English colleges, were quite surprised to find that the highest personage in this country would actually return a bow when given to him!

A little attention on the part of rulers of the land is appreciated much by the subject people. We hope the Viceroy's good example will not be lost upon the Bahadurs in India, who know only how [illegible] it.

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received a prospectus of a Music School proposed to be instituted by some native gentlemen at Boalia in the Rajshye District. The Committee have issued an appeal for subscriptions.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that if the General Assembly's Institution premises be selected as one of the centres of the University examinations of this year it would be advisable for the credit of all parties not to allow the General Assembly students to be examined there. They might be ordered to the Senate House.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Babu Behary Lal Mookerjee lately gave an entertainment at his Chinsura residence to which the elite of the local community were invited Among the Calcutta guests was Kumar Indir Chunder Sing of Paikparah.

REFERRING to our remarks on the enlargement of District Committees and vesting them with greater powers, a correspondent remarks:

If you had known the character of the constituent member of District Committees and the way in which they discharge their duties you would not have made the recommendations you have made. I expected that the Government which is aware of the state of affairs existing in the Moffusil would have surely knocked these committees on the head or curtailed their powers considerably. Most of the members have so much work of their own that they can hardly make time to attend the meetings. It not unfrequently happens that the Magistrate in emergencies) is obliged to get up packed Committees composed of his own subordinates. What an amount of trouble and bother the school-masters have to endure in order to keep themselves in ease. The head-master must promote the sons and relatives of the members apart from the question of their fitness; the under-masters must visit the members at regulars intervals and if they fail ows be to them! The under-masters, if they choose to intrigue with the members of the District Committee, can give the Head-master no end of trouble.

A CORRESPONDENT at Choa in the Moorshedabad district reports that the malarious fever rages in parts of the district with as much virulence as before and that the death-rate there is about 3 per cent. A public-spirited native zemindar of the district, Babu Suresh Chunder Bose, made a representation to the District Magistrate describing the ravages of the fever, its probable causes, and the measures which in his opinion were necessary for its mitigation. We are told that the Magistrate has set on foot enquiries as to the spread of the malaria and the death-rate.

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new weekly in Bengali to be called the *Bangabasi*. The projectors have, it appears, secured a staff of first-class contributors. We wish them every success.

WE HAVE received a small brochure, entitled "Practical Guide for the Homœopathic treatment of diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and cholera infantum." This is a very useful compendium and would make a good family companion.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Levee at Calcutta on the 3rd proximo. His Excellency returns to the capital on the 2nd idem. His Excellency will leave Calcutta on the 16th on a visit to British Burma and will return in time for New Year's Day.

WE HAVE received the following from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent:

Here is an example of the salutary results of His Honor's Resolution on mofussil tour by executive officers. Mr. Anderson has been to Poradah on tour and taking some respectable gentlemen of the place saw with his own eyes the two markets on both sides of the Railway Station. There has been continued quarrell between the two big owners and he thoroughly examined all the points of dispute in connection with the markets. Our best thanks will be due to him if he he can by this opportunity successfully settle the difference between the Bose families.

The Chuadangah Railway accident case was tried by Mr. Anderson who found the European guard of "No. 13 Up" guilty of negligence in causing the collision and fined him Rs. 50.

Gossain Durgapur is 17 miles nearer to Calcutta than Kushteah and both connected with Calcutta by the same line of rail. The same trains stopping at Kushteah also touch Halsa. It is therefore quite clear that Gossain Durgapur mails should be received earlier; but Mr. Editor, you will be surprised to hear that the *Hindoo Patriot* and other Calcutta papers are received here on the evening of the 2nd day, whereas they are delivered at Kushteah early in the morning Will the Postal authorities be good enough to let us know the cause of this delay?

WE ARE requested to make room for the following letter:

Now that telephone bids fair to be so familiar in India I believe it will be of some interest to the Indian public in general to be acquainted with a vernacular name for it. Accordingly I beg to reproduce my letter to the *Indian Antiquary* of November 1878.

To the Editor of the Indian Antiquary.

Sir,—I beg to suggest through the medium of your valuable journal a Gujarati word for the newly invented telephone, and hope it will meet the approval of the students of philology.

The word is *durgu*, from Persian *dur* meaning *far*, and *gu* from *guftan* to speak. The word literally means *speaker from a distance*, and is coined on the analogy of *durbin* (telescope), which literally means *observer from a distance*, Like *durbin*, the word *durgu* I trust will be equally acceptable to the Marathe Hindustani and Persian langnages. and also to the vernacular of Bengal and Mādras as if they can allow the infusion o Persian element in them.

I remain &c.
SORABJI KAVASJI KHAMBATA.

Bombay, Malabr Hill 14th November 1881.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent at Dehra Doon, dated the 15th instant:

A strange and startling phenomenon was seen the other day here at Dehra Dun. It was the appearance of a meteor of an unusual kind. At about half past 6 in the evening of the 13th instant, as we were coming back from a long walk, we saw the earth and the sky suddenly in one full blaze. The parade ground where we were is about 2,000 feet in length. and we could distinctly see, as one can see in a broad day-light, from one end of it to the other. We were taken aback at this extraordinary and astounding phenomenon, in fact we were speechless and motionless. In order to ascertain what could be the cause of this strange occurrence I looked around, but I saw nothing but the glare of passing beauty playing on all sides; and when I looked up I saw the noble meteor coming down at an enormous speed making an angle of about 20 to the horizon. Its course was from east to west and it disappeared after about 15 seconds. I was so struck with the novelty, or more properly speaking, the beauty of the scene, and indeed the time of its existence was so short that I could not take an accurate view of it. But such a grand spectacle cannot pass from our eyes without leaving some impression on our mind. The meteor had a blue nucleus with streaks of white light behind it. The surrounding objects were shone upon with a flood of beautiful bluish white light. The light, though so bright, was not dazzling—far from it; it was ten times brighter and at the same time softer than that of autumnal full moon.

Some person foolishly believed this to be a sky rocket, but their supposition will fall to the ground when I state the following facts. First a sky rocket can not possibly shed such a bright light; secondly a rocket when running must run up and not down; thirdly the same phenomenon was observed by several persons residing at a distance from Dehra. A gentlemen tells me that he observed the same phenomenon at a place ten miles from Dehra—the same brilliancy of light and the same direction of its course.

Yours truly,
A. P. R.

Dehra, 15th November 1881.

SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received a letter from Revd. Mr. Evans, Monghyr, regarding the recent circular of the General Council on Education noticed by us last week. For want of space we are obliged to hold the letter over till next week.

WE TAKE from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of Indian intelligence:

Mr. Satish Chuder Mukerji has passed the Examination required for the M. D. degree by the University of Aberdeen, and also the Sanitary Science Examination of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. M. L. Day has passed the Second M. B. Examination of the University of Glasgow.

Arrivals.—Assistant Surgeon N. P. Sinha and Mr. S P. Sinha, from Berbhoom, Bengal, the former on a visit to England, the latter for the Bar. Mr Narendra Nath Mitra and Mr. M. M. Ghosh, from Calcutta, for the Bar.

Departure.—Surgeon J. K Kanga, of the India Medical Staff in the *Crocodile*, for Bomay.

THE TIMES OF INDIA says:

Lord Ripon may be congratulated on having passed the alloted space of time in which one in his position is said to be able to retain his popularity before being denounced as "everything that a Viceroy ought not to be." The Native papers from the highest to the lowest are never tired of singing his Excellency's praises. the highest the *Hindoo Patriot*, in some remarks on the Viceregal tour, says:

Then follow some remarks from these columns. We need hardly say that our countrymen have good reasons to be grateful to Lord Ripon. His Lordship's policy has been at once liberal, sympathizing, just and generous.

THE SAME PAPER has the following:

Commend us to a candid friend. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in noticing Mr. Grant Duff's arrival in this country, says:—

"In his recent speeches he has shown that he fully realizes the duties and responsibilities of his high office. As to his qualifications to fulfil them there can be but one opinion; he has rare intellectual gifts trained abilities of a high order, and a great decision of character. The only adverse remark we have heard made is about his temper. It is said that his temper is his worst enemy. But change of scene, circumstances and associations may produce a change in his temper.

Who ever heard of an Englishman's temper being improved by residence in India? Unfortunately the contrary is generally the case.

Is India so provoking? Poor India With all thy faults we love thee still!

THERE WERE 309 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th November of which 49 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 83 from fevers, 36 from bowel complaints, five from accidents and suicide, 20 from asthma and pthisis, 12 from convulsions, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Sixteen children were still-born, 59 died between the ages of fifteen and under and above 15 days and under one year. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality 44·2. The mortality is increasing every week and it is chiefly from cholera and fever.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following Bagdad telegram from the Bengal Office: Arrivals from Bombay or Aden voyage of 11 days 9 days, quarantine of 12 eight days and so on 19 days and upwards three days, telegram ends.

WE SEE in the list of passengers from Europe the name of Mr. Eagleton, the great spiritualist. He

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National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

has arrived at Bombay. Indian spiritualists look forward with enthusiastic interest to his performances.

WE STATED last week that Dr. W. W. Hunter has returned to India. We believe he will be employed in some high office under the Government of India. He has been instructed to await the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy. The Secretary of State has sent out a special Despatch regarding him.

MR. H. L. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, invited his colleagues and other friends to an Evening Party last night. The gathering was pleasant and the amiableness of the host was by far the greatest attraction of the occasion.

THERE WILL BE GREAT festivities at Burdwan in celebration of the installation of the young Maharaja. The festivities will commence on the 5th proximo and terminate on the 10th idem. The following is a programme of the festivities :

Monday 5th December 1881,—Arrival of guests, Lawn Tennis at the Club. Dinner party at the Palace. Tuesday 6th December Reception of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Races at 2-30 P.M., Dinner Party, Reception and Theatricals at the Palace Wednesday, 7th December, Opening of College by His Honor the Lieutenat-Governor at 7 30 AM, Installation at noon, Lawn Tennnis and Lotterries at the Club, Fire-works at 6-30 PM Dinner Party and Ball at the Palace. Thursday 8th December, Opening of Canal locks by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at 7-30 AM. Races at 2-30 PM, Dinner and Ball at the Palace, Friday, 9th December Departure of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Garden Party at the Club, Settling, Dinner Party at the Palace, Saturday 10th December Departure of guests.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that Babu Surendranath Banerjea has taken over the management of the Presidency School, Putuldanga. Babu Surendranath's name is a guarantee of success in matters educational, and we make no doubt that the Presidency School under his management will command the confidence of parents.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Report of the Excise Department in British Burma, for 1880-81. 2. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1830-81. 3. Report on the Agricultural Operations, North Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81. 4. Health-Resorts for Tropical Invalids in India at Home and abroad. By W. J. Moore. 5. Proceedings of the Assembly of the Representative Ryots and Merchants from all Taluks of the Mysore Province held at Mysore on the 7th October 1881. 6. Rainfall and Climate in India. By Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I. M.D. F.R.S. 7. Agriculture in Bengal. By Peary Chand Mittra. With notes by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, Zemindar, Otterparah. 8. Papers for the Examination for the Civil Service of India for the open competition of June 1882. 9. Copy of Memorial of Koylash Chunder Sing, late Nazir of the Hemptabad Munsiff's Court. 10. Our Joint Family Organization—(Reprinted from the Calcutta Review) By Jogendra Chandra Ghose. 11. A Lecture on Agricultural Reforms in India, By Vishram Ramji Ghollay (Poona). 12. Practical Guide for the Homœopathic Treatment of Diarrhœa in Bengali. 13. Suddarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. V., Nos. 8 and 9. 14. The Stationery Trades' Journal No. 20 for 22nd October 1881. 15. Journal of the Indian Association, in aid of Social Progress in India, No. 131, November, 1881.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London November 14th. An important seizure of Fenian arms and documents has been made at Bradford. The latest advices from New Zealand state that further arrests of Maoris have been made. The trial of Te Whiti for sedition has commenced.

14th.—Lord Salisbury speaking at Bristol, denounced confiscatory character of some of the decisions of the Irish land commission. He wished Lord Hartington had greater influence in the cabinet.

16th.—A despatch from Lord Granville to the British Consul General in Egypt has been published, which states that the British policy in Egypt is solely to promote the prosperity and liberty of that country. It urges the necessity of reforms, and eulogises the efforts made by Cheriff Pacha and says that the tie between Egypt and Turkey is the best safeguard for excluding foreign interference.

17th.—A telegram to the *standard* states that Mopsch, the leading chief of the Leydenburg district, has risen against the Boers.

Berlin, November 16th.—Interviews have taken place between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor of Germany. Perfect harmony prevails respecting the internal policy, Prince Bismarck has decided not to resign.

17th.—The German Parliament was opened to-day. His Majesty in his speech from the throne which was read by the Chancellor says the maintenance of peace is surer now than it has been for the past ten years. His Majesty adheres to the previous fiscal economic policy and system of compulsory State directed insurance for workmen, by which their condition will be improved and socialism counteracted.

Paris November 14th.—M.M. Freycinet and Leon Say having withdrawn, M. Gambetta assumes the office of Foreign Minister M Targe becomes Minister of France, M. Rousseau is appointed Minister of the interior and M. Rouvier Minister of Commerce. The other members of the Ministry are comparatively new men,

15th—M Gambetta in his programme issued to-day states that his aim will be gradual reforms the extension of commerce by treaties, and preservation of peace at home and abroad,

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1881.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

LORD RIPON varied his topics at Agra in reply to the address presented by the local Municipality. But it is a distinguishing feature of his Lordship s utterances that what he says has a rythm of moral earnestness about it which can not be too highly admired. His Lordship dwelt at length upon agricultural improvement. His Lordship said : "It depends upon no Government to regulate the seasons, and it is, indeed, a source of the deepest gratification to me that, as I have watched with interest and anxiety the progress of the weather during the past few months I have been able to hope that at all events as regards the present crop, the weather has been calculated to bring prosperity to the great mass of the people of this country who live by agriculture. And gentlemen your allusion to that subject reminds me that there is no question which can engage the attention of the Government of India of greater importance at the present time than that of the best means of providing against and preventing the recurrence of those terrible famines by which various parts of this country have been visited from time to time and of taking measures by which, if unfortunately so great an evil should again befall us, we might be able to meet it more readily and effectually than has been the case occasionally in the past." His Lordship continued : "Holding as I do, and as I have just said, that it is one of the most urgent which can engage our attention, I have, from the first moment when I took up my present office, devoted myself to an endeavour to solve the many problems which it involves; and, in order to enable the Government to deal more effectually with the question of famine, and with the development of the agricultural resources of this country, we have determined, as you are aware, to re-establish, and have re-established, the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat of the Government of India, believing that these questions repuired to be specially dealt with by a deparment of the Government devoted mainly to the consideration of their various branches." An Agricultural Bureau is a natural institution in an agricultural country like India, but we have not been in favour of it because we for one think that unless the Government is prepared to go to considerable expense in trying agricultural experiments and thus teaching the agricultural population the value of new improvements, the money which would be spent upon the Agricultural Department would be simply thrown away. We have discussed the subject *ad nauseam*, and we will not repeat what we have already written. At the same time we must confess that Lord Ripon's earnestness in the matter is most commendable. His Lordship added :

And gentlemen, as I have mentioned this subject, I would desire to say that although there is much in certain directions which the Government may be able to do in this matter, the Government is very far from being able to do all ; and that it is a very great mistake to suppose any Government is capable of doing for the people of any country that which they can better do for themselves, and therefore it is to native gentlemen, to the great proprietors of India, to those who have a large stake in agriculture, that the Government must look to aid them in this work, to take the lead, and to set an example to those who are less wealthy, have less means, and less intelligence, and it is upon men of that description that we rely, and from whom we think we have a right to seek aid in a matter in which their interests as well as those of their poorer fellow-countrymen are concerned, and I have not the least doubt that they will come forward and help us more and more in what I believe to be one of the most important works that can be undertaken for the benefit of the great masses of the people of this country.

Lord Ripon is quite right. But his Lordship should remember that if the Legislature should deprive the landlords of their proprietary rights, should make the tenants part proprietors, should take away from the former all motives for improvement by neutralizing their share in future increment in the value of land, as it is contemplated in Bengal, the appeal to the proprietors would be an insult and a mockery. If the proprietors are to be reduced to mere annuitants, what incentive can they have to exertions for improvement of agriculture and the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural population ?

Lord Ripon laid particular stress upon the introduction of the elective system into India Adverting to the municipal constitution of Agra His Lordship said : "I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at the fact that in this city of Agra the principle of election has been largely applied in the choice of the Members of the Municipal Committee. I am perfectly aware that that principle is one which cannot be applied in all the towns and cities and districts of India and that it must be extended gradually and cautiously. It may, perhaps, be to some extent an importation from the West, not altogether consonant with the habits of this country, and I am the last man who would think it wise to proceed hastily with the adoption of a principle of that description in a district to which it may not be applicable; but at the same time, fully believing that it is a principle of the greatest value, and which I trust may ultimately be widely and universally extended in this country. I rejoice to meet gentlemen who have been themselves chosen by the election of their fellow-citizens, and who are a proof that in some cities at all events that system can be established with advantage." It will be thus seen that Lord Ripon is a warm advocate of the elective principle. Of course this system must be carried out tentatively, but as to the firm faith of his Lordship in the soundness of the principle there can be no doubt whatever,

In conclusion His Excellency thus emphasized his appreciation of Indian arts and monuments :

Then, gentlemen, you have, in the conclusion of your address, noticed the efforts which are being made now by the Government of India with a vew to preserve intact and uninjured those splendid and beautiful monuments and buildings by which especially this part of the country is adorned. I am very glad, indeed, gentlemen, to learn from your address that you appreciate the efforts of the Government of India in that direction. If I had had any doubt, which I had not, of the importance of those efforts, it would have faded away before the beautiful buildings which I have seen since I came to Agra. You have, gentlemen, in the Taj a building which may be said truly to be among the most beautiful structures of the world and I fully share the opinion which I believe was expressed by my great predecessor Lord Dalhousie, who is said to have remarked that it was well worthwhile coming to India for the purpose of seeing the Taj alone. Well the journey to India in Lord Dalhouse's days was a much more serious matter than it is now ; but I entirely agree that any man who has the means and the opportunity would do well to visit Agra, if only for the purpose of seeing that beautiful building. Gentlemen, it appears to me to be the duty of the Government of this country to use every means to preserve these ancient records of the history and of the arts of India. There have been Governments, as we learn from history ; which ruling over other races have thought in their blindness that their interest lay in suppressing the language, and if it were possible, in blotting out the history and throwing into the shade the Arts of the country over which they ruled. That gentlemen, is not the principle of the English Government of India. I, for my part, can truly say that while as Governor-General of India I feel proud of all the great achievements of her history and of the splendid monuments which adorn her country, I desire that that history and those monuments should be appreciated by the people of India, and that that National Art and that national feeling of which those monuments are the beautiful outcome should be cherished and preserved. I have no jealousy of any such feelings; I believe that the more you are proud of your past history and the more you study it the better you will be inclined to appreciate what is good in the Government of the present day, and I can assure you that in doing some thing to preserve those ancient monuments. I believe that I am doing as much to benefit my own country as I am doing to benefit yours.

How generous and at the same time how just ! When Governors cherish and express such noble sentiments, they not only raise their own character but also that of the Government they represent.

THE BENGAL EXCISE.

THE Excise seems to be a fruitful source of revenue to the provincial treasury of Bengal. Sir Ashley Eden has worked it carefully and energetically. The results from a fiscal point of view are eminently satisfactory. The following statement shows the progress made by this branch of the revenue of late years :—

PERIOD.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of five years from 1874 to 1879	63,73,043	2,93,390	60,79,653
1879-80	72,09,817	2,65,245	69,44,572
1880-81	85,55,345	2,66,242	82,89,103

Compared with the first period of the past years this shows an increase of nearly 22 lakhs in the revenue with a decrease of over ¼ lakh in the charges. In reviewing the Excise Administration Report for the last year Sir Ashley Eden takes the opportunity to vindicate his policy. It is well known that under Sir Ashley's rule the extension of outstills is steadily going on. The following is a comparative statement for the last two years :

YEAR.	SHOPS. Sudder distillery.	Outstill.	Total.	Revenue from fees and licenses. Rs.
1879-80 ...	902	4,981	5,883	31,88,851
1880-81 ...	627	5,557	6,284	42,21,299

We are told that the sudder distillery system was entirely withdrawn during the year from the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong and Patna Divisions and from Purneah, Manbhoom and Singbhoom. The extension of the outstill system, it is asserted on all hands, has been attended with considerable increase of drunkenness. The Lieutenant-Governor does not deny the charge as regards certain districts, but disputes the truth of the assertion, taking the province as a whole. The Lieutenant-Governor quotes his own words enunciating his policy on the subject. His Honor says: "It is very necessary that District Officers should be on their guard against allowing an undue multiplication of shops at unduly low rates, and thus both reducing the price of spirits and giving unnecessary facilities for obtaining it. If, however, they exercise care in selecting the sites for shops, and stimulate a healthy competition among the bidders for licenses, there can be little doubt that, as has been the case under the fixed duty system, the revenue paid to Government and the price charged to the public will rise with the desire and power of the public to purchase." In the Resolution before us His Honor remarks: "It is only by confining the number of shops and stills to the genuine wants of the district, fixing a substantial upset price and encouraging competition among candidates for licenses that the price of liquor can be kept at rates sufficiently high to act as a check on consumption. These considerations certainly received little weight from some District Officers in making the settlements for 1880-81 ; and the Lieutenant-Governor now learns with regret that they have in some districts been set aside with the sanction of the Board, even in making the settlements for 1881-82. In Bankoora the number of shops was increased from 190 in 1879-80 to 273 in 1880-81, or from 1 shop for every 5,097 inhabitants to 1 for every 3,824. In Monghyr the number of shops was 478, or one for every 3,967 inhabitants in 1879-80. This was increased to 493 in 1880-81, while the highest fee paid for a license fell from Rs. 5,472 to Rs. 3,324. In Gya the number of shops was increased from 482 to 493, and in Patna from 303 to 364. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to allow that in districts containing sparsely inhabited tracts it is impossible to adhere to rules regarding the proportion of shops to population which may be appropriate elsewhere : but he can see no good ground for such a multiplication of shops as has been allowed in the districts abovenamed. It is stated that it was only on the strong remonstrance of the Collector of Bankoora that the Board allowed their original orders for a reduction of shops to remain in abeyance, and that in sanctioning the reduction in the other districts named they similarly acted on the representations of the local officers. The Board, as now constituted, express regret that larger reductions were not insisted upon." So the Lieutenant-Governor throws the whole blame upon Mr. Buckland, the late member of the Board in charge of the excise department. But we are afraid Mr. Buckland was actuated by the usual motive of Revenue officers to increase the revenue. The theory of number of shops according to proportion of population we must confess cannot be sound in all cases. Why should it be supposed that a certain proportion of population must be given to drinking ? The people of this country are naturally abstemious ; they have both religious and social scruples, except a certain sect, against drinking; why should the Government then proceed on the assumption that it ought to cater to their craving by having a certain number of shops ? This erroneous assumption in our humble opinion lies at the root of the evil, which we cannot too strongly deplore. The Government has licensed more shops, while the abolition of the sudder distillery system has cheapened country spirits ; the two working together have helped in spreading drunkenness. The wrong principle upon which in our humble opinion the Government is proceeding in this matter is apparent from what it says about certain districts being behindhand as regards the number of shops on the population theory. Thus the Resolution says: "On the other hand it is quite clear that in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong and Orissa Divisions, and also in the Jessore and Nuddea districts of the Presidency Division, there is room for an increase in the number of outstills. The average population to each outstill is 44,164 in Chittagong, 30,878 in Dacca, 25,935 in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar and 32,998 in Jessore. The continuance of illicit distillation in some of these districts plainly shows that there is a want which may be legitimately supplied by a judicious increase in the number of shops." Now, it is here where we are at issue with the Government on the subject. We admit that the Sudder distillery system does lead to a certain amount of illicit manufacture and sale, which can be prevented only by a strong detective and preventive establishment. We also admit that the illicit sale is not wholly preventible by a preventive establishment. But which is the greater evil, small illicit sale and consequently small sacrifice of revenue, or great increase of drunkenness by an unlimited supply of the noxious beverage ? We for one do not hesitate to say—the latter. The Lieutenant-Governor says in effect that in the five divisions named above the number of shops is not in proportion to the population, the people there must be drinking more than what the shops can supply, there will necessarily be illicit distillation and sale, therefore multiply shops, and increase consumption and revenue. Now, we submit this is not the right policy for Government to follow. The Government should not create a demand by bringing supply nearer home by multiplying shops—in other words by throwing temptations in the way of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor does not deny that there has been increased consumptions, but says that weak liquor has taken the place of strong liquor. His Honor remarks: "That a large actual quantity of this weak liquor is consumed there can be no doubt, but there is nothing whatever to show that the consumption of alcohol has increased, beyond the normal increase which always takes place when the people have money to spend on luxuries, or that drunkenness has been in any way promoted by the outstill system." The Collector of Hoogly says: "As we must provide some form of intoxicating liquor, I prefer the cheap outstill brew to the concentrated spirit that leaves only sudder distilleries, and from a moral point of view, I no more regret the result than I would the consumption of a hoghshead of cyder in place of a gallon of whisky." Now, we cannot sympathize with this view. This is the spirit-imbibing Englishman's view, but it does not chime with the orthodox Indian view. From an Englishman's stand-point it may not be objectionable for a man to drink, if he does so with moderation or takes weak liquor, but we are advocates of total abstinence, and we are of opinion that any facility offered to the people of this country for the consumption of liquor, whether weak or strong, in large or small quantities, is a blow to the cause of our national character and morality, for once the taste is formed, the Government cannot restrain a person from indulging in the habit by making up for the quality of the liquor by quantity. Where a man would be content with one bottle of strong arrack, he would take two or three of weak arrack, and can the Government prevent him from doing so ? The policy of multiplying shops according to population is therefore unsound to the core, and subversive of the vital principle of excise administration, which is to check consumption by imposing heavy taxation and throwing obstacles in the way of opening shops. It is observable that under the new system statistics of consumption are not available—so the people may be converted into a nation of drunkards without the British public, who are responsible for the good government of the country, receiving any statistical evidence of the fact. The Lieutenant-Governor holds that if drunkenness has increased among the people of Bengal, it has increased not owing to change of system but owing to their prosperity. His Honor says: "The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the people have actually spent more money on drinking during the past two years than they did before. This again, however, is a result which would have occurred altogether apart from any change in system. Evidence of the increased expenditure on excisable articles presents itself on all sides, and the increased spending power of the people is shewn equally in larger sales of the ordinary articles of commerce. Notwithstanding the competition of outstill liquor, the quantity passing into consumption from such sudder distilleries as remain has shown a steady increase. In Calcutta and the Suburbs with a decrease of seven shops it rose from 161,465 gallons in 1879-80 to 173,342 gallons in 1880-81. In Hazaribagh, while the number of shops was constant, it rose from 34,871 to 43,750, and in Lohardugga with a decrese of one shop from 17,619 to 20,149. Here is unmistakeable proof that people, who are *not* supplied from outstills have more money to spend on spirits and that they will thus spend it. The Lieutenant-Governor sees no ground for supposing that the people of the rest of the country have different tastes. That this is not the case is shown by the increase in the consumption of other articles of excise. The people have spent more money on ganja, on opium, on imported wines, on pachwai, on tari, on madut, on siddhi, on charas, and on majum." But the prosperity theory like the population theory is we submit also fallacious. The prosperity of the people is not new, it dates from the Crimean War, and it is steadily going on ; in Behar it has been more noticeable of late years than it was in past years, and it may be urged that it is there where the consumption has increased most, but when the sudder distillery system was in force the consumption did not keep the same pace, and the simultaneous increase of shops under the outstill system and increased consumption cannot but be regarded as cause and effect. The whole country rings with the cry that increased drunkenness has been produced by the extension of the outstill system, and we, therefore, entreat the Government to consider whether it is consistent with its duty as the guardian of the people, to sacrifice their morality and happiness for the sake of rupees, annas and pice.

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC COMMISSION.

EVER since Sir Ashley Eden has assumed the reins of the Bengal Government, he has directed his attention to the ravages committed by the epidemic fever and the best means of preventing their recurrence. Thus in August 1877 Mr. Secretary Mackenzie in a circular letter to the Commissioners wrote : "It is a recognized fact that much unhealthiness is caused by obstructed drainage and consequent dampness of the subsoil ; and although the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to undertake the impossible task of draining at the expense of the State all the unhealthy districts of Bengal, he believes that very much may be done in the way of improvement by well-directed local effort, and without any very great expense." In a Resolution dated the 29th April 1881 His Honor remarked:

"The improvement of the drainage of towns and of village sites is a subject to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches the greatest importance, and in his opinion there is no room for doubt that one, at least, of the chief causes of unhealthiness in Bengal, and of the fevers which in late years have done so much injury and have caused so much misery, suffering, and mortality among the people of large tracts of country, is the excessive humidity of the soil caused by obstruction to drainage." In 1879 the Lieutenant-Governor recorded another Resolution in which he seemed to waver as to whether or not obstructed drainage was the chief cause of the epidemic fever. His opinion had been shaken by the facts and arguments adduced by Dr. Coates. Nevertheless His Honor wrote: "The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, glad to find from the reports received by Government that within the limits of municipalities and unions much has been done, since the issue of the Government orders of August 1877, to improve local drainage and to introduce that improved conservancy to which the Sanitary Commissioner very rightly attaches such great importance. Very much, however, still remains undone, and the Sanitary Commissioner and local authorities must continue to devote unremitting attention to the provision of effective surface-drainage in towns and villages, to the introduction of a proper conservancy, and to the purification of the supplies of drinking-water." Further: "For carrying out more extensive schemes of drainage which involve questions of reclamation, the amended Drainage Act, which has just received the assent of the Governor-General, will provide increased facilities. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see large advantage taken of the provisions of that Act, and will, as far as possible, be ready to lend the services of Government engineers for the purpose of examining and developing any likely projects of that class." In a Resolution dated the 17th May 1881 the Lieutenant-Governor records the painful fact that very little had been done in the way of improving district drainage. His Honor says: "Very little appears to have been done in the district of Hoogly. and nothing in Burdwan, to give effect to the orders of Government, The Commissioner states that he proposes to visit these districts shortly, and in consultation with the Collectors, to elaborate a scheme for a systematic inspection of the drainage." Again: "In most of the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division no improvements in the direction indicated have been undertaken for want of funds. But improvements may frequently be made without any large expenditure of money; if the District Engineering staff give advice, and the District Officer endeavours to induce the zemindars and the villagers to take up the work themselves, with or without small contributions from Road Cess Funds. Much may also be done by the timely removal of fishing dams and other obstructions. Large works can only be carried out gradually; and, as proposed by the Comissioner of Burdwan, selected tracts should be taken up and endeavours made to improve the drainage systematically, the cost being met partly from Road Cess Funds, so far as these can be made available, and partly from public subscriptions." And lastly: "The remarks in paragraph 3 apply to the districts of Nuddea and Moorshedabad, in the Presidency Division. The matter is one to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance, and he hopes to see more attention paid to it in future. Government will always be prepared to give grants-in-aid of good and well-considered schemes for improveing the drainage of populous tracts." It will be thus seen that the Lieutenant-Governor has been in earnest about this matter from the commencement of his administration, but practically little has been done. The local authorities have paid little heed to the repeated orders of Government. The whole truth of the matter is that no one is held personally responsible for the work, while necessary funds have not been forthcoming. His Honor has appointed another Commission to report on the epidemic fever in the districts of Nuddea and Beerbhoom. His Honor says that "he has watched the progress of the outbreak of malarious fever in the Nuddea district with grave anxiety and regret." His Honor certainly deserves great credit for taking energetic steps to grant medical relief to the suffering poor, though his hasty action about local dispensaries at the instance of Dr. Payne has involved the State in greater expense and the people in greater distress, which would not have been the case, if the old complement of dispensaries and their staff had been continued. But let that passs. We acknowledge with gratitude the benevolent efforts of Government on the present occasion. But the Lieutenant-Governor is justly desirous to do something more than give temporary relief to the sufferers. Referring to Nuddea, the Resolution says:

"The recurrence of this fever in a severe epidemic, form two seasons in succcession seems to point to some local cause distinct from climatic influence. The Lieutenant-Governor finds that there is a very general impression that the unhealthiness of the district is due to obstructions to its natural drainage. That this cause is operating generally to produce fever throughout the country the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt whatever, and he has never lost an opportunity of impressing upon District Officers and Municipal and Road Committees the great importance of doing or causing to be done whatever may be possible to remove this fruitful source of disease. He has promised that such assistance as Government can afford shall always readily be given to supplement local afforts; and several special grants have been made. He has recently made a special grant of Rs. 50,000 in aid of the Nuddea District Road Fund, on the understanding that a substantial proportion is to be spent on supplying bridges and culverts where the drainage is now obstructed by embanked roads. An engineer has already been deputed to survey and take levels for a scheme to improve the Unjonah river, and thus provide for the efficient draining of the town of Kishnaghur; and the Lieutenant-Governor has promised if efforts are made to raise local subscriptions, to make a grant for the completion of such project as may be adopted."

If the Government wants local subscriptions, the question is fairly asked why does it not utilize the princely donation of Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry? He has offered three lakhs of rupees, while the Government offers only half a lakh of rupees. Nevertheless our cordial thanks are due to Government for giving a lakh of rupees for the improvement of the roads and drainage of Nuddea. Meanwhile, the Resolution says, "the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the question of the cause of this virulent outbreak should be thoroughly examined by a Commission armed with power to apply such remedy as they may consider urgently called for." His Honor has appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Commission: Dr. R. G. Lidderdale, Sanitary Commissioner, President, Mr. A. W. Paul, Joint-Magistrate, and Mr. T. Haines Wickes, C.E., Superintending Engineer, Members. The Commission are charged with the following instructions: "They will spend the cold season in visiting the worst villages, and examining carefully their sanitary condition and the cause of their unhealthiness. They should, as far as possible, inspect all the roads constructed during the past 15 years, and ascertain whether there is any truth in the statement so often made of the inadequacy of the waterway provided in such roads. They should carefully enquire into obstructions of drainage by the silting up of old channels and creeks; they should give special attention to the supply of drinking water, and should endeavour to induce the people, where the water supply is now deficient, to clean old tanks and re-excavate new tanks, and place them under the charge of the village punchayat, in order that they may be kept clear for water-supply. They should impress upon the more intelligent villagers the necessity of purifying water, and show how simply and cheaply an efficient filter can be constructed. The zemindars should be called upon to assist in opening and draining channels and excavating tanks. The precaution of sleeping on raised platforms or *machans* should be impressed upon the people. The Magistrate and Collector will give to the Commission every assistance in his power, and he or one of his subordinates, and if possible the Road Cess Engineer, should accompany the Commission, where this can be done without detriment to other more important work. If the Commission can finish the work in Nuddea before the end of the cold season, they should visit Beerbhoom and endeavour in the same way to trace the cause of the fever outbreak in that district. They will be at liberty to make any improvements that they may consider urgently necessary up to a present limit of Rs 50,000. A report of the result of their enquiries should be submitted after the close of the camping season." We must confess we are not satisfied with the personnel of the Commission. We believe neither Mr. Paul nor Mr. Wickes has had much experience of the district of Nuddea. We would have preferred if a senior civilian with greater experience of the country had been appointed to the Commission. Then the Resolution confounds the scope of the work of the Commission. If they are to enquire into the cause of the fever, that is a deliberative duty, which is not compatible with executive functions. We had thought that it was now a settled point that sub-soil humidity is the primary cause of the disease. Suppose the Commission should discover some other cause than obstructed drainage as the origin of the fever, what action are they to take? We think the Government would have done well, if it had charged the Commission with executive functions only, that is to say, if it had told the Commission that they should examine the waterways and remove the obstructions. But the present is not the proper season for this work. This Commission should have been appointed during the rains, and they would have then been able to do some useful work. But as the Government has now determined to supply the sinews of war, we hope something substantial will be done at last.

FORAGE SUPPLY FOR THE ARMY.

AT the instance of the Commander-in-Chief the Government of India has appointed a Committee to consider and deal with the question of forage supply for the army in Bengal. This step has not been taken a day too soon. We heartily thank Sir Donald Stewart for directing the attention of the Supreme Government to this important question. The present supply of grass for the mounted branches of the army in India has aptly been described by the *Pioneer*, as "a system of rapine tempered by *rakhs*." This system has existed since the commencement of British rule in this country. The British Government has as a rule supplied itself with grass for its artillery and cavalry horses from private lands, without paying for the same. It allows its grass-cutters to trespass upon the land of private persons on which they have no right to enter and cut grass. In ordinary seasons when grass is abundant, the villagers submit to the wrong without complaint; but in times of drought when grass necessarily becomes a valuable commodity, their patience is exhausted. The disturbances that took place at Delhi, Cawnpore and some other stations in the Upper Provinces in 1877 when grass was selling in the market at Rs. 2 per maund, in consequence of the Government grass-cutters having entered private lands on which they had no right to cut, must be fresh in the recollection of the reader. When large numbers of their own cattle were perishing for want of fodder, the villagers could not be expected to stand by and see with folded hands a host of predatory grass-cutters trespass upon their lands daily and remove therefrom the precious food, which would save their own cows, bullocks and buffaloes. To some of the cavalry and artillery stations of the Bengal Army there are no doubt attached what are called *rakhs* or grass hands for fodder supply; but the existing *rakhs* are, in many cases, useless or insufficient, and the horses depend almost entirely upon the regimental grass-cutters. The lot of poor grass-cutters is pitiable in the extreme. "He," as the *Pioneer* says, "is beaten by the villagers upon whose land he trespasses, he is fined and imprisoned by a Criminal Court if he resists; and finally he is flogged and fined by his commanding officer if he brings in short weight or bad grass." Our contemporary pertinently remarks:—"No civilized army in the world, save the British army in India, depends for its forage supply in

peace quarters on enforced requisitions without payment from its own people. Broadly stated that is what the Bengal system is." As a matter of fact, almost every blade of grass brought in by the regimental grass-cutters for the artillery and cavalry horses of the British Army in India is literally stolen from the lands of the poor peasantry. The Government connives at a daily breach of the law and encourages its servants to rob and plunder the people.

The evils of the existing system of predatory foraging by regimental grass-cutters were brought to the notice of the Military Board in 1845, by Mr. Thomason, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Mr Thomason wrote: "The present custom is for the cavalry to entertain grass-cutters who with their ponies, go to cut grass where they can without making any payment for it. This arrangement is economical and convenient for the Government, but not just or considerate for the people. Ferozepore is not the only station, where the custom leads to collision with the cultivators, and is the constant source of annoyance and irritation. In our own settled provinces disputes are even more common. For upwards of forty years the Government has been endeavouring to instil into the people just ideas of the rights of property. Their property rights in the land has been fully recognised, the limits of their several properties have been defined, and they have been declared the sole and uncontrolled owners of all the produce of the land within those limits; and yet, notwithstanding, they are in the habit of seeing troops of grass-cutters sent into their village lands to cut the grass that grows there, without giving them any remuneration, or even asking their permission. . . . It does not become the Government knowingly to sanction such proceedings, and to allow its servants to be the authorized agents of an acknowledged wrong. If they have no right to the grass, they ought not to take it without the permission of the owners, merely because those owners are too weak or too ignorant to assert their rights. . . . It is well known that some difficulties beset the question and that its equitable adjustment cannot but occasion expense; but this does not lessen the obligation to meet the question fairly and adjust it equitably. . . . The Magistrate is bound to take cognizance of such cases, and to punish the aggressors; and the military officers naturally sympathize with their men. Violence and ill-blood are occasioned in all ranks of society, and simply because the Government does not take the subject fairly into consideration." No language could be plainer and more forcible than that used by Mr. Thomason; yet his appeal to the sense of justice of the members of the Military Board was resultless. Nearly forty years have elapsed since Mr. Thomason showed up the real character of the vicious and politically mischievous system under which the Government obtains forage supply for the mounted branches of the Army in India, and the evil exists to this day. So far from the evil having been remedied time has only extended and deepened it.

We do not deny that some difficulties beset the question; but whatever the difficulties be, the Government is bound to meet them fairly in the face and place the whole system of forage supply for the mounted branches of the Army in India upon a proper footing. The way in which this vexed question could be satisfactorily solved was clearly pointed out by Mr. Thomason. In a masterly minute recorded by him on the 12th March 1851 he made an excellent suggestion for the remedy of the abuses of the system, which existed in his day; and it must be said to the discredit of the British Government that the monstrous wrong of supplying forage for the artillery and cavalry horses of the British Army in India by sheer plunder continues to this day. Mr. Thomason suggested "contract for the supply of grass in the open market, and showed that in the case of Muttra, which was the chief *locale* of the difficulty, the horses could be better supplied with grass by a system of contract than they were under the existing pernicious system, for about half the cost; while the people of the country would be free from harassment, and property would be respected and improved." Mr. Thomason went on to say that, "if the military authorities insisted on keeping up the full establishment of grass-cutters, this could be done, and peace and an honorable state of dealing at the same time maintained, at the cost of only Rs. 10,000 per annum over and above the present cost of a vicious, unsatisfactory, and politically mischievous system." The Government of India should at once act upon Mr. Thomason's suggestion and arrange for the forage supply of its mounted troops by contract. It is beyond doubt that this plan is perfectly feasible so far as the European Cavalry and Royal Artillery are concerned and cannot be carried out without any considerable additional expenditure. We admit that the difficulty would be greater in the case of the Native Cavalry who, to use the language of the *Pioneer*, "must either retain their present organization of forage-cum-transport train or lose their mobility." The grass-cutter's ponies are essential to the mobility of the Bengal Cavalry, who are thus enabled to march at a moment's notice irrespective and independent of Commissariat carriage. This is a very great advantage, which must not be sacrificed. The difficulty can, however, be overcome by providing near each Bengal Cavalry station a tract of land. The Government ought to shield on which their grass-cutters should have a right to cut. This land might be acquired by Government at a fair valuation under the Expropriation Act or obtained by hire from the proprietors of adjacent villages. This will no doubt cost money, but then the fact that the removal of this monstrous evil will cost some money does not in the words of Mr. Thomason, "lessen the obligation to meet the question fairly and adjust it equitably." As the *Pioneer* says: "cost or no cost, it is a question of right or wrong, and should be honestly faced. A great Government will surely not suffer an admitted wrong and injustice, a conceded blot on their administration, to remain in existence, merely because it will cost some money to sweep it away and to establish public and private confidence in its room." We need hardly say that every word in the passage just quoted has our entire and hearty concurrence.

THE JESSORE MUNICIPAL QUARREL.

THE following official letter of Mr. O'Donnell gives the facts of the Jessore municipal quarrel, which we noticed the other day:

No. M.—185.

From

C. J. O'DONNELL, ESQ.,
Vice-Chairman of Jessore Municipality.

To

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
(Through the Chairman.)
Dated, Jessore, the 30th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to say that my attention has been drawn to a letter No. 180 of 26th May from the Chairman of the Jessore Municipality to your address, which I feel it necessary to reply to with the least possible delay.

The Chairman represents the finances of the Municipality as in a most serious condition verging on bankruptcy and that as Vice-Chairman I failed to draw his attention to this state of things. The first of these statements Mr. Barton justifies by a marginal account of receipts and expenditure, the facts and figures of which he "discovered the other day."

I beg to draw your most special attention to the fact that these figures are now other than those contained in statements I and II appended to the Annual Administration Report of the Municipality for 1880-81, submitted to you by Mr. Barton on the 22nd April last. If the Chairman did not appreciate their meaning and importance when signing these statements more than a month ago, surely I am not to blame. Moreover it was I who supplied to him these figures along with the draft report and the Chairman expressed his sense of satisfaction with the work therein recorded.

I beg also to draw your attention to the fact that these figures are for last year for which Mr. Ruddock and Mr. C. M. W. Brett are responsible.

They represent a state of things which I found when Vice-Chairman and which I proceeded immediately to remedy. I was appointed to that office in December last and on the 6th January presided at the Municipal meeting called to pass the budget for 1881-82. It was due to my influence that the following reductions in expenditure were made, viz.

From	1880-81	to	1881-82.
Roads ...	4,153	...	2,974
Water-supply	300	...	50
Education ...	420	...	240
Ponds ...	275	...	245
Cosservancy ...	4,150	...	3,888
Establishment	659	...	605
Miscellaneous	852	...	629

This gives a total reduction of expenditure of Rs. 2,200 made by me during Mr. Barton's osence in Camp.

The expenditure side of the marginal statement in the Chairman's letter in no way represents the *present* scale of charges under the different heads, as a reference to the copy of the last budget filed in your office will show. That document gives an expenditure of Rupees 12,570 as against Rupees 13,493 in the Chairman's letter. For greater convenience I beg to tabulate the charges, giving in the first column the head, in the second the figures in the margin of Mr. Barton's letter, in the third the actual Budget and in the fourth the excess of Mr. Barton's figures over the real present figures.

I.	II.	III.	IV.
Conservancy and Sanitary ...	4,055	3,888	167
Roads	3,417	2 974	443
Watering roads...	88	*Nil*	88
Drainage work	3 2	*Nil*	302
Water supply	131	50	81
Education	376	240	136
Miscellaneous	989	629	360
Total excess or inaccuracy in Chairman's letter.			1,577

It is to be remembered that the budget is only an approximate estimate and it is certain there will be savings. Last year a budget balance of Rupees 174 was estimated, whilst as a matter of fact Rupees 1,617 remained in our hands at the end of the year. It is the invariable practice to budget against saving from previous years. It is done in the Imperial budget and in every other budget I know of. It remains to administration to produce a fresh balance at the end of the year and this I am convinced we will infallibly effect. Mr. Barton seems to think that balances should be kept running in from year to year All that I know of executive finance teaches me as a *duty* to apply unexpended balances to reduce taxation or to prevent increase of taxation. The fact of a balance proves that taxation is in excess of requirements. I applaud Mr. Ruddock and Mr. C. M. W. Brett, for having spent Rs. 1,720 last year on current charges out of a balance of Rs. 3338 from previous years, instead of keeping the latter large sum lying idle probably without interest.

There have in fact been great saving already this year It has been decided not to spend Rs. 250 budgetted for lamps and lamp posts. The Police estimate had been reduced by Rs. 496 (that is from Rs. 2,516 to Rs. 2,020). The farming out of the pounds saves us from a charge of Rs. 245. That is we already know that the expenditure will not exceed Rs. 11 588. The recent resolutions asking the Road-cess committee to take up some roads, in return for that tax being the cause of the loss of our toll-bar fund, should result in a saving. Indeed with average economy we should save Rs. 500 out of the rood charge of Rs. 2,974. *Like the Government* of India we must reduce our public *works a little*. The municipal roads are in excellent condition and I can forsee that the road budget next year will be very small indeed, not exceeding Rs. 1,500.

Our expenditure therefore will be little more than Rs. 11,000 whilst our income is Rs. 12,627. if we include the balance of Rs. 1,617 in hand on 1st April last. In other words we will have more than Rs. 1,600 in hand at the end of the year 1881-82 which is a condition of things very nearly the reverse of bankruptcy. Indeed judging by the savings in previous years under every head of the expenditare, I do not think it improbable that we could have Rs. 2,000 to go on with on the 1st April 1882. I would disapprove such a proceeding, I should like to see the savings of the year spent in large part within the year on education, cleaning tanks and drainage. If we hand on Rs. 1,200 or 10 per cent. on income to our successor we will have done well, if not the best.

Under this circumstance and considering that the Municipal Commissioners were under the belief that the figures laid before them by the Chairman represented the *present* state of our finances instead of those of last year, I venture to ask you whether it would not be advisable to return the late resolutions imposing increased taxation for further consideration. I am in a position to say that a large number of the Commisioners are desirous that the question of increased taxation should be further considered. Moreover such reconsideration is under the law necessary. The Chairman was so impressed with the necessity of immediate action that he overlooked the provisions of section 78 Act V of 1876 which requires that a meeting, in which it is proposed to impose new taxes, should be "expressly convened for that purpose." After the notice calling an ordinary meeting had issued from my office the Chairman added in the list of business to be transacted as a pencil note the words "(5) correspondence regarding the present financial state of the Municipality." I can assure you that neither I nor several other members of the Municipal Committee had any idea that the meeting would proceed to vote new taxation on such a notice. Indeed as I had very fully expressed my views in the correspondence I did not attend at what seemed to be essentially a deliberative meeting.

I believe I have shown that the Municipal finances are in a healthy condition, with reasonable economy and without any detriment to municipal efficiency. As through the inaccuracy of the notice, I was unable to vote on the new taxes I beg to put on record what seems to me the strongest reasons why they should be disallowed—as the opinions of many Commissioners I believe I am.

The latrine tax, which brings in Rs. 1,950, was imposed for the first time last year. Under it one rupee is the lowest annual charge even on the poorest family. There are about 500 families in Jessore whose sole Municipal contribution previous to the introduction of the new latrine system was only 12 annas to Re. 1-8 a year as house-tax. On this large body of persons the total Municipal taxation was thus increased only last year at the rate of 125 to 75 per cent. It is now proposed to divide the payers of latrine tax into four grades so as to produce an increased yield of Rs. 800. The number of persons who will be assessed at 12 annas and 8 annas per quarter must be small and this great, and I believe unnecessary, increase of taxation can only be brought about by a large addition to the 6 annas payers from the ranks of the 4 annas payers—a result which will not, I believe, meet with the approval of Government in the year following the recent severe increase of taxation. If we were really in financial straits next year an anna or 25 per cent. increase might be justifiable, but I expect that in 1882-83 with the Road Cess repairng our main roads we will be in a still more flourishing condition even than now.

As to the tax on carriages and horses it is hardly to be regarded with favour and I do not think it has been sufficiently considered by the Commisioners. I will fall for the most part on four individuals, the Rajah of Chandra, who already is heavily assessed (besides, though an absentee,

subscribing Rs. 120 annually to the local dispensary) and the three proprietors of *Dak gharies* who already pay license tax. These four individuals will pay amongst them *Rs.* 650 a year. A tax of such extremely narrow incidence seems to me to be in itself condemned—moreover the effect of the tax will be to seriously injure existing communications with the Eastern Bengal Railway which already are bad and expensive enough. To the average native gentlemen with Rs. 20 to 50 a month the present charge of Rs. 4 for a seat or Rs. 12 for a whole *ghari* is very heavy. If the new tax is sanctioned the charges will be nearly doubled. Indeed from what I hear we will gain nothing but drive most of the *gharies* and ponies outside of municipal limits probably to Poleeghat, two miles from Jessore on the Chagdah Road. Another objection is that with the advent of the railway this source of income will nearly die out and with the toll bars tax we have had quite sufficient experience of precarious income.

It is a fact that our finances have been grievously disturbed by the removal of the toll bars, which brought us Rs. 4,000 a year. Most of this money was paid by cartmen, who did not pay and do not pay roadcess. I have said that I disapprove of all increase of taxation at present as unnecessary and unadvisable after the great and searching increase of last year, but if any taxation is deemed necessary registration fees on carts under Rs. 135-138 of the Municipal Act appear to me to be clearly the most equitable. These sections allow a charge of Rs. 4 a year on each cart. If we impose one Rupee we would make at least Rs. 500 and the increase would, through the cartmen, be so widely distributed as not to be felt. It would also be certain and unchanging. Once properly levied it would have little room for malpractices by its collectors.

It has been suggested that the charitable dispensary, which the municipality guarantees to support, may involve us in expense. I do not anticipate such a result. The subscriptions are generally well paid when looked after and it only requires the District Magistrate Collector to continue the active interest, he takes in that institution to keep it in a flourishing condition. I have never found native gentlemen backward in subscribing to any fund or institution when applied to in the name of charity; particularly when this prayer is breathed by the lips of authority.

I hope, Sir you will recognize the spirit in which I have written this letter. I have not only to defend my administration, which I submit has been diligent and successful, but I believe that the elective nature of my office imposes on me the duty of protecting the interests of the body I represent particularly in regard to taxation. I regret that this duty places me in unwilling opposition to the ex-officio Chairman, to whom in another capacity I am subordinate—I have always condemned the practice of making the Joint-Magistrate Vice-Chairman of Municipal and Road Cess Committees as that position requires an independence that a divided allegiance renders almost impossible. However in the present instance only one course is open to me and I hope I have followed it with all propriety.

I have &c.

(Sd.) C. J. O'DONNELL,
Vice-Chairman.

The above letter necessarily gives one side of the story. If we receive the other side, we shall be glad to publish it. As we have already said, we abstain from making comments till the decision of the Viceroy is published.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

GREAT FESTIVITIES were held in Jeypore in honor of the Viceroy's visit. His Excellency it would seem was very much pleased with what he saw. Addressing the Maharaja at a public dinner, His Excellency is reported to have said: "I can assure you I have derived, I think, I may say, Lady Ripon also has derived, the greatest satisfaction and enjoyment from our visit to this beatiful city. I have seen, since I have come to India, many interesting, beautiful and striking scenes, but I can say most truly that nothing I have witnessed, has surpassed that which I have seen since I have come to the city of Jeypore. I hope that it may possibly be in our power to visit this city again. It is impossible for me to give any promise on this subject now; all I can say, is, that if it should be my fortune during my stay in this country to be able to come once to Jeypore the reception which I have met on this occasion will certainly make me very desirous to do so." In conclusion his Lordship said:

My earnest hope, as one charged with the great responsibility of the Government of this country, is that His highness may, through God's blessing, have a long, prosperous and happy reign; that he may walk in the footsteps that have distinguished the Prince whose successor he is; that he may confer on the people of his State the benefit such as those which the late Maharaja has conferred, and that in the course of his reign he will devote himself zealously to promote to the utmost of his power the welfare of the people entrusted to his care"

We say—*Amen!*

WE ARE glad to learn that a widow-marriage just of the kind to which even bigoted Hindus cannot object took place on Friday last at Kumbuliatollah, Calcutta, according to Hindu rites. Both the bridegroom and the bride are descended from a long line of Kulins. The bridegroom Babu Monmothonath Banerjea, about 23 years of age, is an inhabitant of Ramnuggur, Beerbhoom. His grand-father became a Bhungo by marrying into the Chuckerbutty family of Beerbhoom. The bride, Srimutti Sushila Devi, who is about 9 years age, first became a widow at the age of seven. Her grand-father was a Bhungo Kulin. The bridegroom is a pleader, and this is his first marriage. No pressure of any kind has been brought to bear upon this marriage. The poor girl, married at seven years, became a widow six months after. It is the remarriage of child-widows of this kind, which cannot fail to enlist the sympathy of even the most conservative Hindus.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has reorganized the higher staff of the Telegraph Department. But the poor keranis are left in the lurch. The unfortunate men of the Check Office of this Department are most wretchedly paid. We have neither time nor space to go into the history of this office. It is enough to say that the clerks of this office are worse paid than the Customs House coolies! The scale of salaries for them is as follows:

Rs. 15 per mensem salary of ungraded clerks on the permanent establishment.

Rs.	17½ to Rs. 20	salary of graded clerk on the permanent estbt.	
"	20 to 22½	ditto	ditto
"	22½ to 25	ditto	ditto
"	25 to 30	ditto	ditto
"	30 to 35	ditto	ditto
"	35 to 45	ditto	ditto

The Government of India has lately been kind enough to raise the pay of the menial servants of Government. May we venture to express a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to take pity upon the poor clerks of the Telegraph Department? In this department not only are the clerks most wretchedly paid, not only have they no incentive to exertion, but the natives are systematically excluded from the higher appointments. If Major Baring will kindly look into the working of this department we feel confident that he will redress the grievances of its native employes.

DEOGHUR has become a sanatarium for the people of Bengal. But great inconvenience is felt by pilgrims and others, who visit that station, for want of proper conveyance from Baidyanath to Deoghur. It gives us great pleasure to learn that Messrs. Burn and Co. have undertaken the construction of a railway on the metre gauge between Baidyanath on the East Indian Railway and Deoghur with a branch to Rohini. The length of the line will be six miles. The Bengal Government has approved of the scheme and recommended the grant at pepper corn rental of the land required by Messrs. Burn and Co. The Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, while according sanction, writes:

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council cordially approves of the proposal, and I am instructed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the general terms of agreement sent forward with your letter. The formal agreement, I am to say, should be drawn up in communication with the Government Solicitor.

I am to add that the Government views with much satisfaction this genuine effort of private enterprise for the construction of a railway in India with local capital without any guarantee; and in the hope that other similar proposals may be brought forward; the papers will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

We wish the projectors every success. We hope their example will be followed by others. A light Railway or Tramway from Kissengunge to Kotchandpore, the great sugar town, would be exceedingly useful.

WE THANK Dr. W. J. Moore for a copy of his new work, entitled "Health-Resorts for tropical Invalids in India, at home, and abroad." We have had time to glance only at the contents of the book, and we find that the learned author has taken great pains in preparing it. But we must confess that it is written more for the benefit of the Europeans than the Indians. He has named only those places, which are the fashionable resorts of Europeans. We wish he had gone more fully into the subject and pointed out other places than the hill stations which may be well suited to both Europeans and natives for the renovation of their health.

WE THANK Babu Pearychand Mitra for a copy of his paper on Agricuture in Bengal. It is an interesting and useful contribution to the study of agriculture in this country. It is accompanied with a note from Babu Joykissen Mookerjea. Both the text and the note contain some valuable hints for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Bengal.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY ought to recollect that they owe a serious obligation to the Calcutta public. They have displaced the hacknies, and as they will occupy the main streets of the town, they will make the public entirely dependant upon their conveyances. But unless they will provide their lines with a sufficient number of cars and horses, they will put the public to serious inconvenience. It has been brought to our notice that from the date of the opening of the Chowringhee line, the supply of cars on the Chitpore line has fallen short, and passengers are obliged to wait from thirty to forty minutes for a car. Surely the Company ought not to open a new line until the arrangements for the line are complete; the mere completion of the construction of a line does not necessarily imply the completion of arrangements for traffic. The Chitpore line had the necessary complement of cars only for a few months past, but there is again a drain upon it. We think the Municipal Commissioners are bound to see that the Company start cars on every line every five minutes as they had originally promised to do. Again, a correspondent asks, do the Company propose to make the cars serve the double purpose of horse-breakers and passenger carriers? Otherwise why do they harness to the cars fresh unbroken horses? Somebody was telling us the other day that fresh imported Walers are broken by the cars, and when serviceable sold to advantage. Only lately some cars drawn by unbroken Walers took one hour from the point at Beadon Square to Lal Bazar, to the infinite annoyance of the car passengers and great inconvenience to foot passengers and ordinary vehicles. We hope the Municipal Commissioners will look to these matters.

WE MAKE the following extract from our London letter regarding the agitation set on foot in England regarding the Contagious Diseases Act:

The agitation against the C. D. Acts is being energetically revived in this country At a Conference held on the 25th by Mr Stansfeld, I was glad to learn that the evidence collected by the Parliamentary Committees of 1879, 1880 and 1881, in spite of the great efforts made by the Government to prove the contrary, substantially and conclusively establishes the failure of the Act in a hygienic point of view, that is, in the only result on which it has ever been attempted to justify the measure Mr Stansfeld therefore thinks that the time has come when Parliament should if possible, be compelled to declare its opinion as to the repeal of the Act; and he intends accordingly to move in the matter during the next session. The delegates of the numerous Societies in the kingdom, interested in the question, joined themselves on behalf of those whom they represented at the Conference, to give renewed support to Mr. Stansfeld, and agitation seems likely to be renewed with great activity, now that the Parliamentary evidence and the discussion of past years have dispelled many false notions, and the prospects of success seem hopeful.

It was proposed by some at the Conference that in every Parliamentary district, deputations should wait on each member representing the borough or county, for the purpose of obtaining some pledge or indication of the course he intends to adopt with respect to Mr. Stansfeld's intended notion. This, it is believed may induce many members who are now hesitating or indifferent, to support the repeal of the Act Agitation in India cannot of course take the same form; but petitions to Parliament setting forth the evil effects of the Indian Act and its failure in its chief object, would greatly assist Mr Stansfeld, if numerously and influentially signed in different provinces and presented here early next session by members likely to stir in the matter It is success in this country that would offer any chance of the Indian Act being repealed I should be very glad, therefore, to see the agitation of the question energetically revived in India

THERE WAS a tremendous cyclone at Madras on the 12th instant. The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram on the subject:

Bombay November 14.—At 2 A. M. yesterday a gale from the North West set in at Madras with heavy rain, which still

continues, much damage was caused to the new works, very heavy seas washing over both groins. Many blocks have gone, the outer end of the south groin appears to have considerably subsided a very heavy surf breaking within the groins at four fathoms water. At half past ten the Titan crane at the end of the south groin was carried away; at noon that at the north end met with a similar fate, the groins being breached behind.

During the gale last night at the Madras harbour, the steamers *Hobat* and *Salisbury* sunk at their moorings in the harbour with it is reported, nineteen souls on board, nearly all of whom it is feared, have been drowned.

THE REPORT of Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission is bearing fruit. The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Bombay:

Bombay November 13.—The *Times of India* announces certain changes based on the recommendations of the Army Commission, but differing from them in some important points. Reform involves the abolition of the Bombay and Madras commands, and the division of India into four Army Corps. General Bright commands the Bengal Corps. The General of the local Army or Staff Corps, the Punjab. The Commanders of Bombay and Madras only change their designation. Sir. F. Roberts commands Madras until next April when he will succeed Sir Garnet Wolsely as Quarter-master General of England. The pay of the General Officer commanding the four Army Corps will be rupees four thousand and five hundred so the actual incumbent will lose heavily, and will also it is believed, be deprived of the office of member of Council and the emoluments appertaining thereto. The first Army Corps will embrace Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, Oudh and also the Central Provinces which were to have belonged to Bombay, before it was decided that Bombay should retain the Quetta as a convenient geographical arrangement. The second Army Corps is to be confined to the Panjab, and will absorb the frontier force. The third Army Corps will serve in Bombay, Rajputana, Sind, Beluchistan and the Quetta frontier. The fourth Army Corps will embrace Madras, Haiderabad, Burmah and Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency and the three divisions Sind, Puna and Mhow. The staff pay of first and second class Districts will be fourteen hundred and twelve rupees. The Lieutenant General commanding the Presidency will have only a Chief of a staff and two deputies, one in the Adjutant's and the other in the Quarter-master General's department. From each of these departments one Adjutant and one Quarter-master General will proceed to Simla to represent the Bombay Army at the seat of Government. The pay of the Chief of Staff is to be rupees eighteen hundred. Jacobabad will no longer receive an infantry regiment. The Beluch regiments are to be stationed at Kurrachee, Haiderabad and Quetta. The Quetta command consists of the garrison there, of one regiment at Thul Chotiali, and of another at Sibi lining the pass. If Haiderabad is discontinued, the Beluch regiment there will probably occupy Sibi. The other Quetta regiments will come, one from Bombay, another from Sibi, and the third from Dharwar.

LORD HARTINGTON has again spoken about the cotton duties. The following telegram has been received on the subject:

London, November 11.—Lord Hartington, replying to a deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, urging the immediate abolition of the Indian Cotton duties, promised that the attention of the Home and Indian Governments should be given to the matter, but said that at the present moment it would not be right to make a specific declaration. His Lordship expressed an opinion that the complete abolition of the duties in question would benefit India as much as Lancashire, yet the Government must regard the question as one of revenue which could not admit of a decrease from one source without especial regard to others especially as portions of the revenue (as an instance opium) were precarious, and that other claims to abolition of duty besides cotton duties were to be considered when framing the budget.

Does this mean that the cotton duties will not be repealed next year? Much will depend on the firmness of Lord Ripon and Major Baring.

WE TAKE the following from the *Behar Herald*:

An occurence very similar to the one which occured at Bhagulpore this time last year took place in Moonghyr on the 3rd. instant, resulting in a fracas between the Hindus and Mussulmans, owing to the latter having killed a cow on the occasion of the Buckrid festival. The circumstance it is said, which led to the affray in question were these:—A day previous to the festival a cow had been bought by some Mussulman for the purpose of killing. This fact came to the notice of a Hindu merchant, who tried by all means in his power to dissuade the Mussulman from committing an act which was quite repugnant to Hindu feelings, and offered them some money. At this the Mussulmans let the cow go. On the following morning they bought another cow and took it to a lonely place so that the Hindus might not know of it. After the cow had been killed, the spy that had been engaged by the Hindus to watch the movements of the Mussulmans, came and reported the matter to them (Hindus), who got enraged at the intelligence, and in a body, consisting of about 80 or 90 persons, ran over to the place where the animal was killed. On arrival at the spot they found few men and women sitting and talking together but could not find the body of the animal which had been removed elsewhere. "They were, says the Jamalpore paper," so much inflamed that they had not the least sense in them which could desist them from the foul attack they were about to make upon the poor fellows; so that they did not hesitate to commit a most heinous and ruffian like act, which is indeed very shocking to narrate. They violated the chastity of the women and struck them and the men so mercilessly that some of them are verging almost to death. The police came to the rescue of the helpless—helpless, because they were not strong in body—after the beating was over, and arrested some of them who are now in their custody. The District Officer is now away on *Suffir* and the trial of the culprits will take place on his return which, we understand, will be in a short time, and we wait to see the result.

We must tell our Hindu countrymen that if they conduct themselves in this outrageous manner, they can claim no sympathy from Government or from the better portion of the community. Religious feelings should certainly be respected, but peace and order must be maintained at any cost.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish a very able and lucid memorandum recorded by Mr. H L. Harrison, Chairman of the Calcutta Water Supply, on the subject of the extension of the Water Supply to the Suburbs. The gist of Mr. Harrison's proposals, which have been accepted by the Water Supply Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, is contained in the following paras:

The position, which the Commissioners seem equitably entitled to take up, is this, by all means let us provide the water needed for the Suburbs at the same time as we make provision for an extended supply for ourselves; let us undertake all the pumping, settling, and filtering, and regard our interests and those of the Suburbs as identical for conveying to Tallah the requisite amount of pure drinking water of both Municipalities, so far let us combine well, knowing that union is strength; but as the system of distribution for Calcutta will not work well for the Suburbs, let each Municipality be responsible for the distribution of its own share. Let us be responsible for delivering to the Suburbs the stipulated quantity of water of the same purity as we deliver it to ourselves, but there let our responsibility cease.

The system, therefore, which the town probably will prefer, and which seems in every way the more equitable is that the Suburbs and the Town should be regarded as having a community of interests only so far as regards the production of the water, that is its being pumped out of the Hughly at Pultah, its setting, filtering and conveyance to Calcutta, but that at this point their responsibilities should diverge. The town should undertake to deliver a certain quantitiy of filtered water at a fair price either—(a) into raised reserviors conveniently situated in the suburbs, or—(b) into reservoirs attached to one or more extra pumping stations in the Suburbs, if the Suburbs prefer such pumping stations to raised reservoirs, or—(c) through meters into pipes leading direct out of the town, provided that it is distinctly understood that we cannot undertake to provide the extra pressure necessary to secure proper distribution under this last system. The Suburbs should accept the responsibility of distributing it when thus delivered.

The proposal also seems to be in sufficient conformity with the orders of the Government of India. In the latter of the 16th September, the Viceroy and Governor-General "thinks it sufficient to say that after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, it seems to him clear that the water required for the wants of the town and Suburbs should be supplied from the same source and managed on the same system." The proposal manifestly supplies the water from the same source, and it is substantially managed on the same system, that is, there will be the same system of settling, filtering, and conveying the water to Calcutta. The order of the Viceroy can scarcely be intended to mean that no difference whatsoever is to be allowed in the details of distribution as the circumstances of the Suburbs renders such difference almost imperative, or that there would be any objection to leaving each Municipality to be responsible for that portion of the expenditure in which it is solely interested viz, distribution within its own limits.

We think the proposals of Mr. Harrison are perfectly fair and equitable. The question is as to the price to be charged. But this question cannot be decided until the Suburban Commissioners make up their minds on the subject. We are not opposed to the extension of the Calcutta water-supply to the Suburbs; all that we want is that the rate-payers of Calcutta may not be burdened for the sake of the people of the Suburbs.

AT LAST the transfer of the Government Savings Bank work to the Post Office has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It appears from the notification in the last *Gazette of India* that Savings Banks will be established in connection with the Post Offices in the following Provinces and places: Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Presidency town and the town of Howrah excepted, Assam, North Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Berar, Port Blair, Coorg, Ajmere, Nowgong (Bundlekhand), Indore, Nusseerabad, Gwalior, and Sambhar. The rules of the Post Office Savings Banks in India are substantially the same as those heretofore in force with slight modifications called for by the necessities of the transfer.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike and with as little inconvenience as water alone. For only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Correspondence.

SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—The article which has appeared in your paper on the progress of homœopathy in India induces me to address this letter to you. If it contains nothing new, it may help to show that outside the ranks of both Allopathists and Homœopathists there are some who, without at present casting in their lot with either party, are not indifferent to the bearing of recent speculations on the theory of the so-called heterodox school of medicine. The *Graphic* for the 17th September last contains a short notice of the address which the celebrated French Scientist, M. Pasteur delivered on the 8th August last at the International Medical Congress. After announcing that Pasteur has discovered a safeguard against splenic fever, the *Graphic* says: "He innoculates "animals with the splenic virus artificially prepared, or, to "use his own phrase, cultivated: He has found that by "allowing certain intervals of time to elapse between "the impregnation of the *virus culture* he can regulate the "strength of the poison, *he can attenuate it till* instead of "producing death, *it acts* like the vaccine lymph among mankind *as a prophylactic against death.*" There are to my mind three facts in the extract above quoted which have a bearing more or less direct on the teachings of the homœopathic school. There is *first*, the fact that *a specific poison* is employed as a prophylactic; *second*, that that poison is given in dilution, attenuated as the homœopath would term it; and *third*, that this attenuated poison is used to combat a disease which is caused by a virus identical with it *in its "uncultivated" state*. Inferentially it would appear that the virus of splenic fever undergoes some kind of preparation. It is, therefore, not unwarrantable to assume that the virus of splenic fever is slightly altered, so that after undergoing the process of "cultivation" to which Pasteur subjects it, it is no longer identical with the virus taken from an infected animal, but is only *like* it. There is a mistake in connection with the fundamental principle in Hahnemann's system which cannot be too frequently insisted on. "*Like* cures *like*" is the great doctrine he enunciated. This is too frequently spoken and thought of as if Hahnemann had said identicals cure identicals! In connection with Pasteur's researches I would refer any who may take an interest in the subject to the suggestive remarks made by Dr. W. Carpenter on the benefits of vaccination in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*. His paper shows that the increasing want of confidence in the efficacy of vaccination is founded on reason, and it also shows how to ensure its efficacy. The lymph of cow pox becomes humanized, and *in consequence* loses power as a prophylactic against the contagion of small-pox. By its becoming humanized, I understand the lymph acquires certain qualities from the human system, which approximates it to the virus of the human disease. It ceases to be an effort to cure like with like; and because the differentiation between the human virus and the animal virus is less marked it tends to become an effort to cure identicals with identicals. It is the introduction into the system of a contagion which is either inert as a prophylactic or identical with that of human small-pox. I am not versed in the literature of homœopathy, and I have probably been anticipated when I say that vaccination itself is an unqualified recognition of the principle *similia similibus curantur*. The notice in the *Graphic* from which I have already quoted says that Pasteur's energies have been taxed to meet the demands of farmers for supplies of his splenic fever lymph. The Professor himself in his address added "may we not here be in presence of a general law applicable to all kinds of virus?" In the admitted absence of a fundamental principle for the cure of disease, surely it would not be unscientific for those best qualified for the

task to set themselves to enquire if the general law which Pasteur is groping after may not be only a modification of —if indeed it be not identical with the homœopathic doctrine of likes curing likes, and the homœopathic practice of administering *poisons in extremely attenuated doses*? If Pasteur's researches coupled with his speculations enable each of the rival schools of medicine to recognise worth in its opponent and by introducing more catholic views (induce friends long parted to be once more united in their common efforts on behalf of suffering humanity, all that the profound French Scientist has done for the silk trade of his native country will be infinitely outvalued by the lasting benefit he will have been instrumental in conferring on the human race.

Yours &c.,
W. J. S.

15*th November* 1880.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 19*th November*, 1881.

The commercial affairs of the week closing this day have been rendered somewhat interesting by the public sales of Indigo and Tea, in every other department of business depression continued to prevail.

Piece-goods.—There has been a lull in the operation of this market owing to large transactions of the past fortnight and nothing of importance has transpired.

Yarns.—Import kinds chiefly 40s. have met with better enquiry which lead to transactions but to a small extent even at slightly advanced rates, whilst in country manufactured sorts there have been large transactions, but at reduced rates to which sellers had to submit to prevent their going into stocks, this is the result of absence of true demand.

Export.—Except Indigo and Tea nothing of importance has transpired.

Indigo.—There has been four public sales held during the week and about 1744 chests have been sold by Messrs. Thomas & Co., and Messrs. Moran & Co., at their marts—A. & J. L. Rampoora, R. Moorshedabad obtained the highest rate of Rs. 280 ₹ Fy. md.

Tea.—At the public sale held on the 17th instant, 8611 chests were offerd all found buyers, there was good animation at the sales, and an advance of one anna ₹ lb was generally obtained except for finest and fanuings.

Oil-seeds, Wheat, Jute and Rice.—Nothing of interest has transpired, transactions were confined within narrow limits at previous rates.

MONETARY.

From the stringent condition of the money market outside it was anticipated that the Bank of Bengal would raise its rates of interest and discount, but the Bank did nothing and 6 % continues to be the minimum rate.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Transactions have been limited and prices did not fluctuate much at the close, the rates ruled as follow :

4 % ... ... 101-12 @ 101-13
4½ % ... . 110-12.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Tea Stocks have been in good request and realized advanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs	As.	P.
Honorary Secretary Madras Fair	13	12	0
N. B. S. Railway, Saidpore	12	12	0
M. Rungia Naido Esq., Chuprah	3	5	0
W. Vincatanaudy Nadu Esq., Soopal	13	4	0
Tuticorin Reading Room	8	10	0
Superintendent, P. W. D., Cooch Behar	4	0	0
Babu Sosheesekhar Roy, Benares	6	10	0
„ Okhoy Coomar Sen, Dacca	5	0	0
„ Jogobundoo Das, Luckmipore	6	10	0
„ Brindabone Dhur, Brahmonbariah	4	0	0
„ Tarruck Nath Ghose, Champanagore	6	10	0
„ Rashbehary Mittra, Dubrypore	6	10	0
„ Luckhy Nanarain Das, Cuttack	19	14	0
„ Chunder Kant Mookerjee, Gowhatty	13	4	0
„ Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, Asmally	10	0	0
„ Gurudas Mozoomdar, Anwara	15	0	0
„ Bungshi Dhur Roy, Moorshedabad	13	4	0
„ Jodunath Bose, Choadanga	6	10	0
„ Mohendra Nath Dutt, Hazareebagh	6	8	0
„ Poornachunder Nag, Puttiah	5	0	0
„ Guddadhur B. Singh, Belashpore	3	8	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 16, 1881.

GENERAL—Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs is allowed leave for one month under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

In supersession of the order of the 22nd ultimo, Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Begoosarai, Monghyr, is transferred to the District of Gyr, and is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad Division of that District.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, is posted to Rungpore.

Mr. R. C. Dutt is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Bankoora, when relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, C. S. I., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, at Cumparun, when relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong.

Mr. J. C. Price, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mymensing, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Anderson, or until further orders.

Baboo Annada Pershad Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 22nd October last.

Mr H. Lee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pergunnahs, is transferred to Sarun and is posted to the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, returned from leave on the afternoon of the 15th October last.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar, Julpigoree, returned from leave on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Baboo Gunganund Mookrjea, Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 25th October last.

Baboo Deno Nath Ghose, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Depoty Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act IX (B. C.) of 1880.

Baboo Ram Brohmo Catterjee is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Orissa Division, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, in his present appointment, as a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade on duty in connection with the Khoordah settlement.

Advertisements.

!!!**PATENT COUGH PILLS**!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1 ; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*. To be had of

STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

As required by Section 53 of Act V. B. C. of 1870 notice is hereby given that the accounts of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the half year ending 30th September 1881 will be audited at the office of the said Commissioners on Thursday the 24th November 1881.

Port Commissioners Office, The 14th November 1881. } D. SCOTT, Offg. Vice-Chairman.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MOISADUL WARD'S ESTATE.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Contractors are invited to tender on or before the 30th November next for the whole or any part of the following works.

2. Forms of Tender (containing the terms and conditions of contracts) may be purchased at the Manager's office Moisadul, price 8 annas a copy.

3. Tenders on other forms will not be accepted.

4. Each Tender should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for works" and should be addressed to the Manager Moisadul Estate accompanied by the earnest money.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Collector of Midnapur. It is not obligatory that the lowest or any tender be accepted.

6. Plans and Estimates can be seen and other particulars obtained on application at the Work Department Manager's office Moisadul.

	Rs.
(1.) Construction of a new Car (Rath) for Gopaljee at Moisadul	15,000
(2.) Reconstruction of a Bridge in front of West Gate at Moisadul	2,500
(3.) Reconstruction of an East Gate at Moisadul	1,071
(4.) Repairs to Rangiboshan building Moisadul	1,624
(5.) Repairs to thatched houses Thakurbari.	641
(6.) Repairs to exterior Khalls and embankment	6,000

H. DEVENIA,
Manager Moisadul Estate.

Moisadul, 14*th November* 1881.

WANTED.

For day work in Calcutta one teacher at Rs. 25 per month, with board and quarters free. Applications to be made to the undersigned. Apply personally, if practicable.

PANKAJA KUMAR CHATTERJEA,
36, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

PREPARATIONS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Specific for white Leprosy Dey's Leucoderma Ointment prepared from Indigenous Drugs of India, by Pryalal Dey. Price per ounce pot Rs. 3. Postage 4 annas.

DEY'S RINGWORM OINTMENT, no Mercury. The only efficacious remedy yet discovered. Price per ounce pot Re. 1 per half ounce pot 8 annas, postage 4 annas. Apply to Pryalal Dey, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DEY'S TONIC PILLS (Anti-Malarious) The best nervous tonic in complicated and prostrate cases of malarious fever-Price for 30 pills Re. 1

DEY'S FEBRIFUGE PILLS—The best remedy in periodic fever. No quenine, Price for 30 pills Re 1

DEYS FEVER DROPS—Dose 30 drops for adults during fever Price 32 Doses 12 anns

Directions accompany each pot and phial Apply to Pryalal Dey, Practical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta

DEYS PURE LIME JUICE—Passed the Custom House Rs. 8. per dozen Preserved under a new process to keep for years, Rs 7, per single bottle As, 12

WANTED a competent Draftsman, able to finish drawings from rough sketches and take out quantities for petty Estimates &c. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded up to 25th November 1881 to Executive Engineer, Bhagulpore.

NOTICE.

Tenders are required and will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th instant for the construction of a raised walk or foot path on the side of the Russa Road from Chowringhee Road end to the junction of Kallighat road. Tenders to include the supply of Kerb and Channell Stores or *Mirzapore Chunuar* or *Barrakar Store* (to be specified in the tender,) Glazed earthen-ware drain pipes and all other materials.

Also for the construction of masonry surface drains on both sides of the said road.

Each tender to be contained in a sealed envelope with "Tender for foot path and drains" written thereon.

Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 200 in whole currency notes or Government Promissory notes duly endorsed to the undersigned to be forfeited in the event of the tenderer withdrawing from his tender after acceptance thereof.

Specifications and all further necessary information to be obtained on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, dated Alipore the 16 th November, 1881. } R. C. STERNDALE. Vice-Chairman.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to the noon of the 10th December 1881 for supply of Metal, and executing the repairs of the lands in the Suburbs for the season 1882-83.

Stone Metal-Tenders to specify the rates for *Indigenous and Imported Stone* (*Bombay*, *Mauritious* and *Melbourne only*) broken to size as per specification and delivered at the Commissioners Stone Depots, also the rates for carting metal to the road sides and for consolidation of the same.

Jhamah Metal, tenders to include supply of Metal carting and consolidation complete, also for the supply of broken Jhamah Metal for petty repairs delivered at such places as the Commissioners may require. Separate tenders will be required for the work in each ward.

All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hour of 1 and 5 P. M.

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the wards "Tender for Road repairs ward No.—" written thereon and be accompanied by earnest money of Rupees one hundred in full currency notes, to be forfeited if any tender be withdrawn after acceptance. The Commissioners reserve the right of accepting or rejecting any tender.

All tenders must be submitted on printed forms which will be obtained on application at the office on payment of one rupee each.

Municipal Commissioners' Office at Alipore, dated 16 November, 1881. } R. C. STERNDALE, Vice-Chairman.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, "LIMITED."

To let on Lease.

The Julkur, Bunker, and Grasskur, rights of the Company, over its estates situated in the Soonderbuns of the 24-Pergunnahs.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

COWASJEE EDULJEE,
5, Bentinck Street; } Agent.
Calcutta, 16th Nov., 1881.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY FAIR,

IN AID OF CALCUTTA CHARITIES.

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

On Monday, the 2nd January 1882.

Under the Patronage of

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

TO LET

A House at Tallah, B. Chatterjee's Street, suited for respectable Hindoo family.

*Apply to,—*PRANKISSEN MOOKERJEA, *Tallah.*

FOR SALE.

By order of the Administrator General of Bengal in the estate of the late Mr. G. R. Payter.

The following revenue paying estates borne on the rent-roll of *the Dinagepore* Collectorate.

All situate in the District of Dinagepore.

Serial numbers.	Towji numbers.	Names of mehals.	Collections for the past two years, 1286 B. S.	Collections for the past two years, 1287 B. S.	Recorded rental.	Government revenue.	Nettproffit i. e. col. 5 minus col. 6.	Area in Government bighas.	Remarks.
1	426	Gopeenathpore	3·353	3·344	3·362	1·570	1·792	3·846	
2	470	Ramkristopore	3 165	3·115	3·147	1·683	1·464	3·391	
3	256	Sindorhatta	8·696	8 684	8·795	4·614	4·181	8·389	
4	264	Mirzapore	14·706	14·557	14·646	7·372	7·274	13·227	
		Total	29·920	29·700	29·950	15·239	14·711	28·853	
	2	3	8	9	5	6	7	4	10

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Herbert R. Reily, Chandal Post Office, District Maldah, agent to the Administrator General for the above estate.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the tenth day of December next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 504 of one thousand eight hundred and eighty (wherein Rajendrolall Mitter is plaintiff and Preonath Ghose and others are defendants) and dated the twenty-fifth November one thousand eight hundred and eighty the following property belonging to the said Preonath Ghose, Brojonath Ghose and Boycantonath Ghose three of the defendants above-named.

Lot No. 1. An Upper-roomed house and premises situate at and being No. 8 Cassy Ghose's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and the land on which the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 cottahs 5 chittacks and 9 feet be the same a little more or less and butted and bounded in a manner following (that is to say) on the north by a piece of land No. 10 Beadon Street, belonging to Jeebunkissen Ghose. On the south by the house and premises allotted to Khetterchunder Ghose being No. 8-1 Cassy Ghose's Lane, on the east partly by a common passage and partly by the premises allotted to Jeebunkissen Ghose and on the west by the tank and land of the late Aushootosh Day.

Lot No. 2. The undivided moiety or half part or share of the upper-roomed house and premises present No. 8-2 Cassy Ghose's Lane in the Town of Calcutta belonging to the other defendant Jeebunkissen Ghose, containing by estimation 5 cottahs, 10 chittacks and 32 feet, and bounded on the north by the said common passage, on the south by the portion of the house allotted to Abinashchunder Ghose and brothers, on the east by Cassy Ghose's Lane and on the west by the said common passage.

The above properties were a portion of the family dwelling house No. 8 Cassy Ghose's Lane in Calcutta, which were mortgaged to the plaintiff has been partitioned under a decree of this Court.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court, Original side, or at the office of Mr. A. St. John Carruthers the attorney for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

A. St. John Carruthers
Plaintiff's attorney
Calcutta High Court
The 20th September 1881. } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.

8 inches.....	Rs. 40	18 inches.....	Rs. 110		
10 „	„ 50	20 „	„ 125		
12 „	„ 65	25 „ With shafts			
14 „	„ 80	and seat...	„ 300		
16 „	„ 95	30 „ „ „ ...	„ 400		

Grass Boxes if required.

For	14 and 16"	18"	20"	inch,
	Rs. 8	10	12	each.

Garden Rollers.

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	inches
Rs. 50	60	70	80	90	110	150	200	each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting

Mesh	¼	¾	1	1¼	1½	1⅝	2	inch,
Rs.	2	1·4	1	0-14	0-10	0-8	0-8	p. yd. 2ft. wide.
	3	1-14	1-8	1-4	0-15	0-12	0-12	„ 3 „ „

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

Garden Watering Pots.

1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	Qts.
Rs.	2-8	3-8	4	4-8	5-4	6-8	6	6-8	8-12	10-8	Each.

Glenny Watering Pots.

2	3	4	6	Quarts.
3	3-8	4	5	Each.

Edging Knives, Handled.
Rs. 3-0 each.

Transplanting Tools.
Rs. 3-12 each.

Scythes.
Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 6-0
Extra Stones, As. 8, each.

10 per cent. Discount of the above prices for Cash.

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